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MISCELLANEOUS.

Necessity and Public Utility of Party.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Party is a body of men united, for promoting, by their joint endeavours, the national interest, upon some particular principle, in which they are all agreed. Men thinking freely, will in particular instances, think differently. But still, as the greater part of the measures which arise in the course of public business are related to, or dependent on, some great leading general principles in government, a man must be peculiarly unfortunate in the choice of his political company if he does not agree with them, at least nine times in ten. And this is all that ever was required for a character of the greatest uniformity and steadiness in connection. How men can proceed without connection at all, is to me utterly incomprehensible. Of what sort of materials must that man be made, how must he be tempered and put together, who can sit whole years in Parliament, with five hundred and fifty of his fellow-citizens, amidst the storm of such tempestuous passions, in the sharp conflict of so many wits and tempers, and characters, in the agitation of such mighty questions, in the discussion of such vast and ponderous interests, without seeing any one sort of men, whose character, conduct, or disposition, would lead him to associate himself with them, to aid and be aided in any one system of public utility? BURKE.

The reign of Queen Anne is as remarkable for the violent contentions as that of George I. is for the complete ascendancy of party. It is worth while to consider the effects both of the contention and the triumph. Let us, first, however, endeavour, in a few words, to explain the existence of party, and to vindicate the integrity of those who avow that they belong to party. The general defence, indeed, may be left where Mr. Burke has placed it. There can be nothing more striking, or more sound, than his writings on this subject. But although his reasoning never has, and never can be answered, a certain degree of favour still attends the man who declares himself not to belong to party: as if he were clearing himself from the imputation of dishonesty and selfishness.

The division of England into two great parties began as I conceive, and still continues, in consequence of wide and irreconcilable differences of opinion.

The Tories look upon the exaltation of the Crown as the favourite object of the State. Allowing as they now do, perhaps, that the King is entrusted with his power for the public good, they yet think that public good requires he should be unfettered in the exercise of his prerogative, so far as the law permits. While he remains within the legal bounds assigned to him, they are extremely unwilling to controul his power. If he steps beyond them, or places the country in great danger, they are ready to oppose the Crown by their votes in Parliament, or in any other legal manner. It follows from their doctrine, however, that their tendency always is to support the King in the first place, in all his measures, and to refuse their sanction only when those measures have placed the country in peril so imminent, that they are obliged reluctantly to disclose their own opinions.

The Whigs look towards the people, whose welfare is the end and object of all government. They maintain, that as the King's advisers are responsible for his measures, it is the duty of Parliament to examine and pronounce whether those measures are wise and salutary. They are, therefore, ready to interfere with any exercise of the prerogative, which they think unwise, and improper; and to insist (too haughtily, perhaps, at times) upon the adoption of that line of policy which they consider as best adapted to the wants and state of the country.

Such appears to me a just general representation of Whig and Tory opinions. I know that the Tory doctrine is not now so much avowed as formerly, but it animates more than ever, if possible, the views and conduct of that party.

If I have made a fair statement, it was inevitable that the two parties should separate, and remain divided.

Let me now suppose a young member of Parliament coming to London at the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne. He adopts, if you please, the general opinions of the Tories. He votes generally, but not always, with that party. He naturally becomes acquainted with some of them. He talks over the questions that are coming on for some time before.—These conversations lead to a more intimate union: his opinions are listened to, and his doubts melt away in the course of amicable discussion. Sometimes, when the measure is one of party policy rather than of principle, he surrenders his own opinion to that of the statesmen most respected by the society of which he is a member. He thinks it more probable that several able, and a large body of patriotic men, arguing from the same principles as himself, should form a right decision, than that he alone in the whole House of Commons should, from given general principles, have derived a true conclusion. He is, in short, a party man. Thus it is that without any violation of conscience party is formed, and consolidated, and men acquire that kind of "esprit monarchique" which according to the remark of a very sagacious foreigner, prevails in the political confederacies of England.

Let us now proceed to the effects of party contests.

Among the bad effects of party is to be reckoned the want of candour it necessarily produces. Few men can enter into the heat of political contention, backed by a body of friends, who animate and support each other, without attributing to their adversaries intentions and motives of which they are no more capable than themselves.

Another evil, is that men become unwilling to give way to the natural bent of their minds, when their opinions would lead them to admit any error upon which their adversaries have insisted, or might render them liable to reproach for weakness and inconsistency. Obstinacy in supporting wrong, because an admission of what was right and true would give a triumph to his adversary, has led many a minister of England into a course most injurious for the country.

In attributing this evil to party, I by no means intend to lay upon the same cause the blame of the exaggeration which accompanies political discussion. Such exaggeration I believe to be inevitable. It is true, indeed, that every statesman has often occasion to weigh with some degree of doubt the reasons for or against a measure which he afterwards supports or opposes, with as much warmth and confidence, as if there could not be two opinions on the subject; but it does not follow that it would be right or useful to produce in public all the arguments which have gone through his mind before he came to a decision. What would be the effect, for instance, of the speech of a minister proposing an address in support of a new war, who should lay a stress upon the hazards it would be attended with, and the new burthens it must infallibly produce? Nothing, it is evident but discouragement and perhaps a disgraceful treaty. For the slightest words which a man lets fall in opposition to his ultimate

* The Abbé Galiani.

opinion, are of more weight against that opinion than the strongest arguments he can use in its favour. Those who agree with him are all disheartened, and those who differ from him are all encouraged. Nor does this proceed from the factitious spirit of party, but from nature herself. Human affairs are so constituted, that the truth scarcely ever lies entirely one side; and the human mind is so formed, that it must either embrace one side only, or sink into inaction.

Nor do I impute to party the corruption by which votes in Parliament are obtained. Some persons, I know, imagine that the minister has recourse to corruption only because it is necessary to strengthen himself against the Opposition. But it is evident, that in a free government like ours, the ministers will always make use of the influence of money and patronage that is in their hands to procure themselves adherents. For a minister knows very well that he must have adherents. He cannot reasonably found his administration on the support which he may be able to obtain by his arguments in favour of each particular measure. Now of the two ways of procuring adherents,—the attachment of interest, and that of party,—party is by far the best. Many a man, I fear, would abandon his opinions, and fall off from his principles, for the sake of office, who yet will not desert a party to which he is engaged by passion and affection as well as by reason.

Party, therefore, instead of being the cause of corrupt and undue influence, is often a substitute for it. Some, indeed, think it possible that the world may be governed by pure intention and the force of argument only. But it is well said by Mr. Wilberforce, when speaking of religion, "Man is not a being of mere intellect. *Video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor*, is a complaint, which, alas! we might all of us daily utter. The solicitation of appetite is often able to act in opposition to our clearest judgment, our highest interests, and most resolute determination." "These observations," proceeds the enlightened author, "hold equally in every instance, according to its measure, wherein there is a call for laborious, painful, and continued exertions, from which we are likely to be deterred by obstacles, or seduced by the solicitation of pleasure. What, then, is to be done in the case of any such arduous and necessary undertaking? The answer is obvious:—You should endeavour not only to convince the understanding, but also to affect the heart; and for this end you must secure the reinforcement of the passions."*

The good effects of party in this country are numerous and weighty. One of them is what I have just mentioned, that it gives a substance to the shadowy opinions of politicians, and attaches them permanently to steady and lasting principles. The true party man finds in his own mind certain general rules of politics, like the general rules of morals, by which he decides every new and doubtful case. The belief that those principles are just, enables him to withstand the seductions of interest, and the ingenuity of projects: his conduct acquires somewhat of the firmness of integrity and wisdom.

The union of many in the same views enables the party to carry measures which would not otherwise gain attention. There is many a proposition eminently useful, yet not calculated to catch popular favour, which by the stout and strong working of a party at length becomes law. The waggon arrives at last at its destination; but a loose horse will probably return to the place from which he set out.

The greatest benefit of all that is conferred by party is, perhaps, that it embodies the various opinions of the nation for the time being. Those opinions are at times so violent, that had they not a vent in Parliament they would break the machine to pieces. Happily the people, when they overturned Sir Robert Walpole, placed confidence (a confidence little justified, perhaps) in his opponents; and when Lord North appeared to have ruined every thing, the nation looked for safety to Lord Rockingham and Mr. Fox. There may be a revolution in this country; but it is hardly possible that the country should not first try what may

be done by a change of counsels. The change, indeed, may be too late to be effectual.

In reckoning up the bad effects of party, I have not spoken of the animosities and violent contentions it produces. Mock-philosophers, sentimental women, and effeminate men, are always making lamentations over political divisions, and contested elections.

Men of noble minds know that they are the workshop of national liberty, and national prosperity.

It is from the heat and hammering of the stithy that Freedom receives its form, its temper, and its strength.

Mock Constitutional Society.—The Mock Constitutional Society has not profited by the wholesome advice given them by the Middlesex Grand Jury, who threw out four of their bills. On the contrary, this check seems only to have redoubled their activity, and the *Courier* boasts that 150 names have since been added to the list. There is little doubt, however, that this combination to put down the freedom of the press, will speedily be broken up. It is a nuisance which the people of England will never tolerate. There is not a single individual in the empire so silly as to suppose that the Bridge Street worthies only mean to prosecute those who earn a disgraceful livelihood by retailing slanderous attacks on private character and by lacerating the feelings of individuals. Had this been the case, their own friends would have been among the first to feel the effects of their generous indignation against such revolting practices. But we have not heard that any writer on the side of Ministers has been indicted by this society. And we would beg leave to ask, whether it is at all probable that any association to prosecute abuses of the press which should act impartially, would be supported by the principal contributor to the *JOHN BULL*, for this individual is as universally known as he is despised, by the acknowledged editor of the *Mock Times*, or by such temperate writers as Sir JOHN SEWELL, and Mr. JOHN REEVES? The principle of *cognoscitur a sociis* is here quite in point; nor, when such men are among the most prominent of the founders and managers of an institution, is there much room for doubt about its real objects. A society formed under such auspices can have no very strong aversion to the licentiousness of the press. Enough however has transpired otherwise, to satisfy us, that were the press employed only to traduce and vilify those who are attached to the political party opposed to Ministers, we should hear no more of the prosecutions of the Bridge-street Association. On the contrary, we will venture to say, that the more foul-mouthed and ribbald a Tory writer becomes, the higher will his place be in the estimation of this impartial junta. They have not congregated for the purpose of putting down detraction and calumny, but of monopolizing it, of turning it into a lucrative trade, and of making it a source of emolument, a means of advancing those who have carried it to the greatest lengths. The object of this Association is not to further the ends of justice, but to divert it from its course, and to perpetrate the grossest injustice. The stratagems to which one of their satellites, of the name of ORTON, is sworn to have had recourse, shews the desperate lengths to which they will proceed, and the means to which they will not scruple to resort. Even supposing them to be always defeated, they might, by mere repetition of their actions, destroy any publication, however constitutional and respectable! Such power could not be safely trusted in any hands, much less in the hands of men acting under no responsibility. The Bridge street crew must be stripped of the privileges they have both usurped and abused. If they are not suppressed as a *treasonable association*, which we believe them to be, they will have to be put down as a nuisance.—*Statesmen*

Sir Robert Brownrigg.—On Wednesday, (June 13) General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G. C. B. late Governor of Ceylon, had the honour of a private audience of the King, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to permit him to present the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State of the Kandian kingdom, which has hitherto formed a distinct government from his Majesty's possessions in the island of Ceylon.

* Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity, p. 60.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The *Phoenix*, one of the finest steam boats ever built in the United States, has been lately destroyed by fire, on the Lake Champlain, in a manner truly terrible. The Captain of the vessel had fallen sick, and entrusted its management to his son, a young man just turned of one and twenty. Making for St. John's with upwards of forty passengers, they encountered the equinoctial gale which blew with violence right a head. The fine vessel, however, encountered it bravely, and dashed on-wards through the storm, until an hour after midnight, she had gained the broadest part of the lake. Some careless mortal, who had been to seek his supper in the pantry, left a candle burning on a shelf, which, after some time, caught another which was ranged above.

The passengers were asleep, or at least quiet in their births, when a man at the engine perceived, in some dark recess of the vessel, an unusual light. Approaching the spot, he heard the crackling of fire, and found the door of the pantry a glowing and tremulous wall of embers. He had scarcely time to turn himself, ere he was enveloped in flames; rushing past them, he attempted to burst into the ladies' apartment by a small door which opened into the interior of the vessel: it was locked on the inside, and the noise of the storm seemed to drown all his cries and blows. Hurrying upon the deck, he gave the alarm to the Captain, and flew to the women's cabin. Ere he leaped down the stairs, the flames had burst through the inner door, and had already seized upon the curtains of the bed next to it.

In the mean time the young Captain roused his crew and his male passengers, warning the pilot to make for the nearest island. Summoning his men around him, and stating to them that all the lives on board could not be saved in the boats, he asked their consent to save the passengers, and to take death with him. All acquiesced unanimously; and hastened to let down the boats. While thus engaged, the flames burst through the decks, and shrouded the pilot, the mast, and the chimney, in a column of flames. The helmsman, however, held to the wheel, until his limbs were scorched and his clothes half consumed upon his back. The unusual heat round the boiler gave a redoubled impetus to the engine. The vessel dashed madly through the waters, until she was within a few rods of land. The boats were down, and the captain and his men held the shrieking women and children in their arms, when the helm gave way, and the vessel, turning from the wind, flew backwards, whirling round and round from the shore. None could approach to stop the engine; its fury, however, soon spent itself, and left the flaming wreck to the mercy only of the winds and waves. With dreadful struggles, the naked passengers got into the boats, and received the women and children from the hands of the captain and crew, who, while the flames whirled over their heads, refused the solicitations to enter the overburdened barks, and pushed them off from the fire which had nearly caught their sides. It was now discovered that one woman and a youth of sixteen had been forgotten. Hurrying them to the windward of the flames, the youth was bound to a plank, and a skilful swimmer of the crew leapt with him into the lake. The captain, holding the frantic woman in his arms, stood upon the edge of the scorching and crackling wreck, until he saw the last of his companions provided with a spar, and committed to the waters; then, throwing from him with one arm a table which he had before secured for the purpose, and with the other grasping his charge, he sprang into the waves. The poor woman, mad with terror, seized his throat as he placed and held her upon the table; forced to disengage himself, she was borne away by the waves; he tried to follow, and saw her, for the last time, clinging to a burning mass of the vessel. One last shriek, and the poor creature was wheeled in flood and fire. Swimming round the blazing hulk, and calling aloud to such of his companions as might be within hearing, to keep near it, he watched for the falling of a spar. He seized one while yet on fire, and, quenching it, continued to float round the wreck, deeming that the light might be a signal, should the boats be able to return; but these had to row, heavily laden, six miles through a mountainous sea. It was long before they could make the land, and then, leaving their helpless freight naked on the shore of a desert island, in the dark and tempestuous night, they turned to seek the drowning heroes.

The day broke while they were laboring against the roaring elements, seeking in vain the extinguished beacon that was to guide their search; at length a blackened atom appeared upon the top of a wave; stretched upon it was a human figure. It was, I rejoice to say, the young captain—senseless, but the generous soul not quite departed. He is alive and doing well. One other of these devoted men was picked up late in the morning, and wonderously restored to life, after having been eight hours swimming and floating on the water. Seven perished. The citizens of Bordentown hastened with clothing and provisions to the sufferers on the island; took them to their homes; and nursed them with affectionate solicitude. The blackened wreck of the *Phoenix* is now lying, in the midst of the lake, upon a reef of rocks, to which it was drifted by the storm.

Evils of Education.

The Evils of Education elucidated, in a Letter to Henry Bankes, Esq. M. P.

This is a happy and forcible *Jeu d'Esprit*, in ridicule of that apprehension of the extension of Education, of which the Senator to whom it is addressed, appears to be the only avowed partisan; but which there is reason to believe that many secretly indulge who keep their notions to themselves. The plan of the Letter Writer is to dwell with wholesome sarcasm upon the sad consequences that will follow if the labouring classes acquire correct notions, both of their own interests, and the opposing interests of their superiors. The sophistry of Mandeville in respect to the public benefit of private vices is applied with great dexterity; and it is proved undeniably, that the greatest injuries would accrue to the revenue were the lower orders so far operated upon by early cultivation, as to become sober and economical; not to mention the insolence and discontent that too much penetration would necessarily engender. This idea is not original; something of the same kind having been attempted in several shapes; and among the rest by Swift in portions of his *Gulliver*, and in his "Modest proposal to the people of Ireland to eat their own Children." The most deficient part of the present performance arises from the occasional forgetfulness by the author of his mask. He now and then drops into perfect plain speaking. This critically considered is a defect; but ample amends are made for it by the general lashing afforded by the whole pamphlet to the gross aristocratic selfishness, which would govern through ignorance, and the nauseous hypocrisy which prescribes duties and virtues with a view to ascendancy alone. Both the selfishness and the hypocrisy of some men will not only tolerate any vice or deficiency that tends to their own profit, but absolutely encourage it. The diffusion of education is rationally enough objected to by thinkers of this description. Ignorance is the mother of such devotion; the foundation of such power. This letter is worth reading.

Highland Population.

We have received a communication on this subject from "A Member of the Celtic Society," in which he appeals to our impartiality and independence for a passport to our columns. But being conscious of cherishing rather too much nationality, ourselves, we feel very reluctant to bear hard on others, although they should indulge the same feeling even in an injudicious manner. We have said elsewhere, that a high national spirit, though a wrong direction may sometimes be given to it, has, on the whole, a tendency to favour liberty, and promote prosperity; but we concede to our correspondent, that if the *Celtic Society* confine itself to such parades as flatter only the ancestral pride and prejudices of the proprietors of the soil, without doing any thing to relieve the unmerited and heavy distresses of the population, who are so strongly attached to it—from habit, and religious as well as moral feeling—the Society is worse than mockery; for what can be more absurd than to see Highland landlords assembling with persons of "almost all nations," to revive the dress of a people, whom they are either driving from their homes—the scenes of their infancy, and the graves of their fathers—or allowing them to be so expatriated without making one effort in their favour. If there be any such landlords or chieftains in the North, we agree with our correspondent in holding, that "they have neither the feelings of Highlanders, nor a just sense of the ill-usage of that deserving and faithful people." What follows is taken from the concluding part of his letter.

"I happen to know something of this matter; more than half my life has been spent amongst the Highlanders, myself a Highlander; and I too well know the state of oppression under which they live, to pay the slightest regard to professions of patriotism and apparent zeal, on the part of chieftains who make splendid appearances in the Lowlands, while their Highland tenants and dependants are suffering all but starvation. Let these gentlemen look to their homes, and consider what they have been about. Let them recollect, that at the very moment they were squandering away hundreds upon Mr Gow's band and Mr Oman's claret, thousands of their people that would, under different treatment, have shed their heart's blood for them, were lingering on a miserable existence,—pining under a load of the heaviest misfortunes, and deprived, perhaps of the last sixpence, to answer the demands of the landlord, preparatory to a warning of removal.

"This picture is not over-charged, but strictly within the limits of truth, and what has come under my personal observation.

"It has been remarked by late writers, that melancholy seems a characteristic of the Highlander, and attempted to be accounted for by the many awful and sublime scenes of nature so constantly before him, in the recesses of his glens and mountains; but give him the means of living in the most temperate manner in his native soil, and the rustic Highlander will be found in his fastnesses to be of as cheerful and grateful a disposition as the inhabitant of the most fertile and velvet-like plain."

Lines to Russia.

(From a Volume of Poems, lately published by Mr. Robert Roscoe.)

Thou wide ruling Queen! whose extended domain
Encircles the uttermost Pole,
Where the storm and the merciless hurricane reign
And the thunders incessantly roll;
O thou! who for ages in darkness wert lost.
Of existence unconscious, and dead to renown.
While the souls of thy people were cold as thy frost
Content on the seas of oblivion tost
To be drifted inglorious down;

Tho' deep were thy slumbers and dark was the night
That veil'd thine ineffable blaze,
Thou didst burst in an instant, O Russia, to light,
And the wide world look'd on with amaze.
In splendor majestic, and innocent state,
Midst the nations it saw thee triumphantly tow'r
Thou didst mingle thy voice in the awful debate.
The weak gather'd under thy wing, and the great
Wither'd up at the sight of thy power.

Ye men of the desert! brave sons of the north!
Who rush like your wolves to the fight,
O stretch the dread arm of your puissance forth
And awaken your slumbering might!
From your regions of darkness and ice-fetter'd lands,
With the mantle of winter for ever embrown'd,
Let the outcries of Liberty summon your hands,
The pray'r of the righteous shall strengthen your hands,
And your blood shall cry out from the ground.

And sweet o'er the moss-cover'd graves of your dead
Shall hymns of thanksgiving arise,
And posterity's blessings shall hallow the bed
Where the queller of tyranny lies.
Like the tempest that buffets the mountainous wave
Roll dauntlessly on the fair ranks of your pride,
Your array the last hope of the long-shackled brave;
Your leader the Being who only can save;
The Ruler of Battles your guide.

Spurzheim on Education.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education, founded on the Study of the Nature of Man. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D.

When it is remembered that the production before us is from the pen of a foreigner, who resided but for a short period in this country, it will probably be allowed that the style is wonderfully correct and perspicuous. It is perfectly free of all high sounding generalities. The language, indeed, is almost uniformly simple—sometimes, perhaps, too rawness, which could not have been avoided, unless the work had been wholly re-written by an Englishman; and the familiar and practical character of the whole may make it appear less profound than it really is. The frequent references to the author's larger and earlier works, and the free use of phrenological terms, without any definition of them, or concise statement of the new doctrines, may also offend some readers, especially as the commencing chapters are the least new and engaging of the whole; but if the reader perseveres he will not, we are persuaded, find the work without interest, or the time employed without its reward. The phrenologists, unquestionably, will profit most from its perusal; but between their doctrines, and those which are held generally, there is much in common. Long before Gall and Spurzheim were heard of, we talked familiarly of good and bad dispositions; of cold or hot tempers; of children who were naturally passionate, affectionate, covetous, generous. The old physicians had their temperaments; others had their physiognomies; and many philosophers admitted that there were original varieties in the moral and intellectual qualities of different individuals. Every day's experience tells us that the imaginative faculty is not accompanied necessarily with the moral; that talents and principle, though sometimes united, are frequently separated; and that what is called clearness is often found in individuals, who seem almost incapable of comprehending what is meant by the love of justice, in contradistinction to the desire of gratifying any lower propensity. We have poets who can neither reason nor act with common honesty; philosophers who are no scholars; and scholars, that could repeat the title pages of nearly all the works published in the middle ages, who know little about justice, and who are any thing but philanthropists. Genius—a most vague term—has, in all ages, been said to be a birth-right or the gift of heaven; and in contrasting an idiot with, let us say, "a heaven-born Minister" like Pitt, or a

poet like Milton, few persons would hesitate in allowing that the one vessel was made for honour, and the other for dishonour. The differences of opinion arise with respect to the cases which present themselves between the two extremes. It cannot be denied, however, that our knowledge of human nature was previously extensive enough to make us familiar with all the propensities, sentiments, and intellectual faculties of the modern phrenologists. And what they profess to do is to give us helps from observations on the heads, in addition to what we gather from the conduct of individuals, in regard to the number, energy, and mutual balancings of their peculiarities, or, in other words, their animal propensities, moral sentiments, and intellectual powers. Nature, the phrenologists say, has presented us with a gauge or measure of the relative amount or force of each peculiarity; by attending to which, we can form a much more ready and certain estimate of character. Some go no further than to look upon external developments as fixed signs of internal original tendencies of individual character, leaving the question unsettled as to the connection between these tendencies and organised portions of the brain, or the dependence of the one on the other; but Dr Spurzheim, and those who follow him most closely, hold, that each propensity, sentiment, and faculty, manifests itself by means of separate organs, which occasion the external developments, and believe that there is evidence of this in the physical history of man. These last are engaged in a debate with those who maintain, that portions of the brain have been abstracted without injuring the mental faculties, in which they consider themselves as having the advantage. They say that the facts, as to the particular portions lost, are not well ascertained; that the organs being double, one lobe may be lost without disordering vision; and that the mind may lose the means of manifesting one or more feelings or faculties, and yet continue to exercise all the rest, just as a blind person exercises judgment in various ways, although he cannot discriminate colours. We do not profess to be sufficiently conversant with the facts necessary to the fair adjustment of the main questions between the advocates of the old doctrines and the new. Our object at present is, to shew that the differences between them are not so wide as has sometimes been apprehended. Almost all medical, and the great majority, we believe, of educated men, allow that there is at least some relation or correspondence between the conformation of the brain and mental faculties. The phrenologists add, that what is thus admitted to exist in some vague sense, may, by observation be rendered definite; but while they contend for the existence of constitutional and specific tendencies, they allow that a propensity may be stimulated, abated, or regulated; that a sentiment may be strengthened or weakened; and that the intellectual faculties may be improved by exercise. It is, in short, an opinion held in common by all men—who deserve the name—that much good, or much evil may be done BY EDUCATION; and that although it cannot or may not change the nature, it can be made, in a mighty degree, to alter and improve the condition of man.

We have now said enough, we imagine, to convince our readers, that a work on education, though written on phrenological principles, may yet contain not merely facts, but views and observations, that may deserve the consideration of those who look upon phrenology as a piece of quackery, or a momentary ebullition of ill directed enthusiasm. The present volume, we think, does contain many such views and observations; and may be read with profit, if with candour, by men of all sorts of religious or speculative opinions. Dr Spurzheim very justly, as we conceive, recommends a greater attention to the physical education of men, or, in other words, to the aliment, air, exercise, and habits of children. This would require, that medical jurisprudence at least, if not the science of medicine, should be made a branch of general education; because parents and teachers must be aware of the nature and value of what is recommended before they can judiciously reduce it to practice. Exercise, our author thinks, might be united much more than it is with education; and he advises an early explanation of the properties and uses of all that young persons are accustomed to see around them. He is a great enemy to the practice of teaching children to recognise and get signs, or words, by heart, without making them, at the same time, fully comprehend their meaning. Knowledge of things, he says, should precede, or at least accompany the knowledge of language; and he urges strenuously, that it is of more consequence to educate the feelings, than the intellect. He explains at considerable length, and with a good deal of judgment, how the happiness of individuals, and the well-being of society, depend much more on the proper regulation and direction of the propensities and sentiments, than on scholarship, learning, or any sort of intellectual science. And we agree with him in thinking, that the great error of our modern systems of education is, in attending chiefly to the intellect, while the natural propensities, and moral feelings and habits are comparatively neglected. We do not expect wonders to be wrought in a day; but we are all well acquainted with, we might say, the miracles accomplished by intellectual tuition; and, from what we have seen verified in individual cases, there is no reason to doubt that much is to be accomplished by the proper management and education of the feelings, joined to the force of habits.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Appeal on Behalf of Indo-Britons.

Respectfully submitted to the Liberal and Generous Consideration of the British Community at large.

"We should cultivate their moral and religious principles; and while we instituted, and encouraged Seminaries for their instruction upon an extended scale, we should provide the means for their future employment, in the conditions of life best suited to their respective situations and qualifications."—SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

From time immemorial, this country has been an interesting portion of the globe to foreigners, both Asiatic and European. So far as the records of history can trace, the commodities of India have been sought after with such avidity, that distant nations have spared neither fatigue, nor money, nor indeed the sacrifice of human lives, to possess them. The natural richness of the soil, and the articles of necessity, convenience, and luxury it produces, have long attracted the cupidity of the world: and the precious metals have been poured into her lap, in unbounded profusion, to obtain, in return, her costly manufactures, and even her raw materials.

2. In ancient times, Alexander the Great crossed the Indus, to enrich his country with the spoils of Hindustan. Altho' his arms were not very successful in this quarter, yet by subsequent judicious arrangements, a commercial intercourse was maintained with the Hindús, which furnished Greece with the produce of their country: and this, not long after, invited the attention of the Romans to the oriental parts of Asia. The riches acquired by their arms, in their plunder of almost every part of Asia from the Hellespont to the Euphrates, flowed into India to purchase her merchandize: and a very extensive commerce was carried on between Rome and India, by way of the Red Sea; Alexandria being established as the grand emporium of trade. The eligible site fixed upon for the building of this great commercial city by its founder, and the mission of his naval commander Nearchus, to discover and survey the coasts of India, indicate the importance he attached to a mercantile intercourse with this country; and shew the views which actuated the Macedonian Warrior to lead an army across the Indus. His projects with regard to the oriental parts of Asia, betray rather a spirit of commercial enterprise, than an unbounded desire of conquest:—and India will continue to be considered, as she always has been, a desirable possession by every foreigner.

3. The Romans were followed by the Arabians and Persians: and at a more modern period, the Republics of Venice and Genoa, by their early improvements in the art of Navigation, alternately monopolized the trade between Egypt and India, and rose to wealth, importance, and power; whilst the present potent nation of Europe were only emerging from a state of barbarism to civilization: for it is not very long since, that the greater part of Europe was both uncivilized and uncommercial.—It was not before the latter end of the fifteenth century, that the passage round the Cape-of-Good-Hope was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz; and when Vasco de Gama led the fleets of Portugal to explore the coasts of India.

4. After strong and repeated conflicts with the combined powers of the desperate and daring adventurers of the several European nations, and after stemming the current of the undue influence which they obtained with the Native Princes, by abject humiliation, fraud, and cunning; the English Flag rode triumphant in these seas: and it now waves with undisputed sway, over BRITISH INDIA. Commercial pursuits, which led different nations to India, from the time of Solomon to the discovery of the passage round the Cape-of-Good-Hope, brought the English into this country—without the most distant views of conquest or dominion. They came to enrich their country, and to strengthen her power by the prosecution of that trade, which had already raised the petty Republics of Venice and Genoa to so much wealth and power, that it astonished all Europe.

5. The adventurous sons of Britain, by directing their course to India, have not only given new sinews to their mother country, and put her in a situation to grapple with even the most determined foe; but have also obtained an Empire in the East, far exceeding in extent and population the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. They came as Merchants; and are now the Sovereigns of the most desirable country in the universe.

6. India is the brightest diamond in the Imperial Crown of England; and this precious jewel, must be guarded from the intruding grasp of strangers, with the utmost jealousy and care. Two attempts have already been made to pluck it from the brow of the British Monarch, and to number it among the Trophies of Gaul; for the fate of India was once to have been decided on the Shores of Egypt, and then again on the Plains of Russia: and altho' the late potent Ruler of France now sleeps on the sea-girt rock, and his career is ended, the avaricious eyes of Potentates are, notwithstanding, still directed towards it with an eager expression. But so long as Britons continue to exercise justice, humanity, and philanthropy, a pious confidence may be indulged that Providence will continue this interesting portion of the globe under their guardian care and protection; since it has already been placed in their

hands for the fulfilment of certain important purposes: and among the rest, the care and protection of a growing people, who have sprung from them and the Aborigines of India,—as it were to unite the two countries in one fraternal bond,—cannot be the least. These will be the people who must eventually enlighten and evangelize India, and be the chief bulwarks of Great Britain in the East. Both her honor and her interest are connected with the amelioration of the condition of this class of British subjects; who must, and, I feel confident, do hold a prominent place in the sympathy and estimation of every PATRIOTIC BRITON. Societies in this city for the benefit of Jews, and others, are laudable; and for the instruction of the sons and daughters of Hindus and Mahometans, praiseworthy: but these cannot, I imagine, supersede the claims which children have upon their parents, or the descendants of Britons on the countrymen of their fathers. It is devoutly to be wished, that another year may not close without the formation of a SOCIETY FOR THE GOOD OF THE RISING GENERATION OF INDO-BRITONS.

7. The kindly feelings which have been excited in the Public, by the perusal of what has already been written, in a cause which cannot but interest humanity, and more particularly the Briton, affords an earnest that the time is not far distant when the sons of Britons in the East,—educated in their language, and manners, and religion,—will be no longer forgotten amidst the multitude of benevolent and charitable considerations, which press upon the attention of the English nation. The kind assurances of encouragement and support given by the good and great of this Metropolis, have cheered the hearts of the INDO-BRITONS, and given new life and vigour to their resolution of becoming useful and honorable members of Society: and they have with deep veneration and gratitude heard the liberal sentiments of the present enlightened RULER OF BRITISH INDIA, towards them. His LORDSHIP has condescended voluntarily to offer the aid of his power and influence, towards promoting the Plan for improving the condition of INDO-BRITONS; by promising to place such of the lads as may be sent to England from this country, to be instructed in the Trades, under the special protection of the Magistrates of the Tower-Hamlets. Whether this Plan succeed or not,—it depending principally on the determination of the BENGAL ARMY, as already recommended by me;—for we, at present, are too poor to raise funds sufficient for sending lads to Europe and maintaining them there for a period of seven or eight years;—I say, whether the Plan succeed or not, the name of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, will ever be associated with our grateful feelings and best recollections.

8. While the gentlemen of the ARMY decide on the question of sending the Orphans of their late gallant Brothers in arms to England, as recommended; may not something be immediately done for the numerous Poor and Orphans of the other classes of the Community? May not a commencement be made here for instructing them in the Trades by establishing a SCHOOL OF ARTS in this city? A slight acquaintance with the nature of the different Trades, which contribute to the conveniences and comforts of Society, will shew, that a great deal may be done, with facility, to benefit the INDO-BRITONS; and, thereby, to promote the good of the British population at large. The spirit which has of late been raised both among the INDO-BRITONS and the EUROPEAN INHABITANTS of Calcutta, augurs well for the cause. I thus feebly advocate. There is a feeling, and a desire, stirring in the breasts of all, to advance the respectability and usefulness of a class of men, who have hitherto remained in a state of indolence and depression: from which nothing can deliver them, but the manly determination to make themselves a useful part of the community; and, thereby, to secure the encouragement and support of those, who will find their own interests promoted in patronizing them. Something, then, may be done at once, by projecting an Establishment for the prosecution of Trades; where the lads from the UPPER ORPHAN SCHOOL can be employed as the future Foremen, and Instructors of their countrymen, should the ARMY determine upon adopting the suggestion I have made of sending the Orphans to England.

9. In these days of reiterated calls upon the liberality of the BRITISH PUBLIC, it is not altogether decorous, nor, indeed, very necessary, to solicit entirely their charity on behalf of INDO-BRITONS: however, much these stand first in rank, by the ties of consanguinity, to claim their best attention and consideration, beyond every other people upon the face of the earth. But what is required, is the fostering care, patronage, and support, both intellectual and pecuniary, of the BRITISH PUBLIC, in return for the manual labor of INDO-BRITONS; for their exertions to promote the comforts and convenience of their Patrons and Friends; and to aid, in some degree, towards the augmentation of their wealth in this land of commerce and sojourn, before they retire to enjoy the fruit of their labors in their native country.

10. The sure and beneficial improvement of Funds, fixes the attention of the whole Community, but more strongly of that portion of it, who look to a comfortable retirement to the bosom of their relatives in a distant land: whatever, then, can tend to promote this object, will be seized upon with avidity. The state of General Commerce, has checked the great and principal sources for the employment of money: but while the income on capital, by Interest, is reduced almost one-third, the

* Vide Letter of ASIATICUS in the Calcutta Journal for 24th Nov. pp. 261, 262.

expences of living, and the articles of convenience and comfort, still continue as dear as ever. It is no less remarkable than true, that, notwithstanding the proverbial cheapness of the country, the *British Community throughout India* is obliged to go to a dear market for all its necessary requirements. Whilst many of the articles of manufacture here, are obtained at a rate equal to what similar articles can be imported from *England*; others stand much higher in price, although far inferior in quality; when, if we consider the situation and circumstances of the two countries, it ought to be quite the reverse. In fact, the manufactures ought to be cheaper in this country, in the ratio of the cheapness of all the necessities of life, and the consequent low rate of labor: particularly where the genial earth yields readily to the partial pressure of the plough, nor requires more than the leisurely operations of the husbandman; and where the former and the latter rains follow to fructify the fields, and to load them with a rich and abundant harvest; nor, indeed, where subsistence alone is cheap, but where few clothes are required from the temperature of the climate; and where Nature has so plentifully provided the *Bamboo*, the *Oolu*, the *Pant*, and the other materials for building, that houses are built at a very little expence, and furnished at much less; and where, too, we have so few taxes, of any consequence, to pay to the Government. But, on the contrary, in *England*, not only are the taxes enormous, and every article of necessity and comfort both numerous and dear, but individual labor is far dearer than in *India*.

11. When the reflection, from a comparison of this nature, first breaks upon the mind, it appears an inexplicable paradox that manufactures should be imported from *England* at a lower rate than what they can be produced here: but when we consider the VERY HIGH PREMIUM, under the multifarious names of *Interest*, *Commission*, *Brokerage*, &c. a *Trader* or *Manufacturer* is obliged to pay to his *Banyan*; the *Sircar* influence in the purchase of *Materials*; and the ruinous system of *advances* to *Artisans*; I say, when we consider all this, and see him bariethed with the whole pressure of a variety of exorbitant charges, the paradox will in a great measure be explained. But, notwithstanding all this mischievous combination of circumstances, and bad debts, the profits of *Trades* are so great, that industrious *Tradesmen* in this city have acquired ample fortunes, in a moderate portion of time.

12. Under the hurried views taken above of the situation of things in this country, the following

Prospectus of a COMMERCIAL-CHARITABLE INSTITUTION to be formed in Calcutta, is submitted to the particular consideration of the Community at large.

13. A COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION united to charitable views, has rarely, if ever, been projected. Mr. OWEN of *New Lark*, in *Scotland*, has certainly devised plans, whereby the compound object may, in some measure, be attained; but not directly in the line that the proposed INSTITUTION is intended to operate. His chief plan is, to make the poor support themselves; but this INSTITUTION does not aim at that object alone, but also embraces the advantageous employment of *Capital*; the increase of productive labor; the improvement in those manufactures of the City necessary to the wants of *Society*; the cheapness of articles of necessity and convenience; and, the due and prompt execution of orders.

14. It is proposed to effect these purposes by the joint co-operation of the wealth and manual industry of the *Metropolis*; and by the mutual aid and support of all ranks, for promoting the comforts, conveniences, and happiness, of each other.

15. Such an ASSOCIATION, will form a compact between the higher and the lower orders of society; bringing together the rank, the opulence, the talent, the intelligence, and the labor of the community: and thus tend to collect into one focus the combined interests of many, by each contributing his quota towards the joint-stock of human happiness. Each will then receive a portion of the general product, arising from the united fund of influence, patronage, and manual exertion,

16. While the proposed ASSOCIATION will bring together the several classes of society, and create a community of interests, it will not destroy the necessary grades in civil life. A community of interests, does not imply an equality of circumstances. It will unquestionably give more importance to the laboring classes; but, in doing this, it will also tend to raise still higher their patrons and friends. A sensible writer has somewhere remarked, that the great bond of civil society, is mutual dependance; and that in every state of such dependance, inequality is necessarily implied. But were men placed upon a common level, that reciprocal interchange of services and good offices, arising from mutual wants, in which consist the very life and energy of a well regulated community, must entirely cease; and man remain a solitary, unconnected being, relying solely on his own powers, which, under such circumstances, he would have neither inclination nor ability to exert; and he would be as little interested in the concerns of those around him, as if they had not an existence. The subordination in *Society*, and the beautiful diversity of rank and fortune, will still be preserved. Some will be found contributing their share to the common stock, in influence; others, in money; others, in mental ability; and others, in the less splendid, indeed, yet not the less useful endowment, — corporeal strength: but each, be the talent what it may, will be found,

while labouring for the community, labouring also for himself; — mutually giving and receiving.

17. Owing to the general stagnation of *Commerce*, the interest of money is reduced to an unprecedented ebb in this country. Towards THE ADVANTAGEOUS EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL, then, the ASSOCIATION may propose to afford eight per cent. per annum, without any drawbacks; and this to rise in an equal ratio to the advance of the present rate of interest for the use of money, whenever circumstances conduce to effect it, taking five per cent. per annum as the datum for future calculation. It will not be necessary to prove the practicability of this, by any length of argument: for almost every person, at all conversant with the state of commercial affairs and the employment of money in this country, cannot but be convinced, that the different trades already prosecuted in the metropolis, when judiciously and industriously managed, yield a very considerable profit. The diligent and economical *Tradesman* is, thereby, enabled to pay an exorbitant interest for the capital he borrows, in addition to a very high HOUSE-RENT, to COMMISSION, to AGENCY, and to PREMIUM on the insurance of his life, by way of security for the pecuniary accommodation afforded him by *Sircars* and *Capitalists*. It is notorious, that *Tradesmen* charge fifty per cent. on the produce of their labor, to their customers: and thus are they known to retire, generally, from the profession of even those trades commonly styled the most mean, with independent fortunes!

18. If, under the accumulated load of every combination of charges, and under every variety of embarrassments, these men can, in the course of a very few years, surmount them all, and retire, as we repeatedly see, with several lakhs of rupees, what returns may not such an INSTITUTION be expected to yield, when supported by the patronage and influence of Rank and Wealth? The patronage of Rank will not be withheld in so truly noble a cause; nor the aid of Wealth denied to a plan, which, duly supported, promises a safe and lucrative employment for capital: and, that too, when connected with sentiments of benevolence and charity.

19. Calculating upon all rational probabilities, it does not appear likely, that *Commerce* will soon resume that wonted activity, with which it was always conducted in this country, until only a few years back: and, consequently, the interest of money must continue low, and sink yet lower, if a change does not speedily take place in mercantile affairs. The serious effect of the depression of markets, for comparatively a short period of time only, have been felt, in a greater or less degree, by the entire *British community of India*; — from the individual high in place, to the merchant in his counting-house: and there does not appear to be any immediate means of turning money to a good account. The transactions of commercial men in this city, may be compared, in these times, more to peddling, than to those grand mercantile movements of a princely nature; when, no sooner was a voyage proposed, than a ship was procured, a cargo ordered, and the vessel put under sail, with an expedition almost resembling the operation of magic. Those golden days do not now present the most distant prospect of a happy return.

20. But whilst the profits of *Commerce* are reduced, and almost annihilated, those of the *Traders* continue, as heretofore; and will continue to do so, in proportion to the increase of the *British population in India*. Should the proposed INSTITUTION, however, yield only a net profit of twenty-five per cent. per annum, for the capital subscribed, of which there can be hardly any doubt: the establishment of it cannot but be a great object of desire, especially to those who have only a moderate capital to employ, and, perhaps, the income from which, is their only support. Although, this view of the subject, it is true, will be an inducement more immediately to those who have but small funds to dispose of; yet, it is hoped, the liberality of an opulent Public will not be restrained from the exercise of those pure and enlarged principles of philanthropy, towards the support of a LAUDABLE INSTITUTION. Nothing can, of course, be expected from the cold and calculating speculations of those, who reckon upon days and months to add to their store by more than compound interest, and whose hearts never glowed with the genial warmth of disinterested generosity.

21. THE INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR, is another object contemplated by the ASSOCIATION: and this is essentially connected with the foregoing. The indolent habits of the *Native artisans*; their systematic course of fraud and intrigue; their complicated policy of unblushing falsehood and deception, to cheat the *White-Man*; and the facilities of their means of escape with impunity for their delinquencies, in which they are aided by those pernicious media of intercourse with the lower orders, I mean the *Sircars*; are already too notorious, to be specifically exemplified in this Paper: especially, as they surround every man of business, and have now also crept into almost every respectable family. The *Sircars* hold the purse; and every rupee that passes thro' their hands into those of the poor workmen, loses a portion of its weight. They are such masters of dexterity and cunning, and direct the movement of the wires from behind the curtain with so much precision and rapidity, that, in nine cases out of ten, it is difficult to detect their proceedings, or substantially to fix upon them the charge of improper conduct.

22. A case of daring imposition came to the knowledge of the writer of this Paper, when too late to institute any regular proceedings; the offender having fled from the reach of justice: and, indeed, had it been possible to apprehend him, the circumstances of the case were so involved and intricate, that there were nine chances to ten but he would have escaped the punishment due to his offence, under the forms of a legal investigation. He was a *Sircar* whose duty it was to procure and muster *artisans*: and, upon an emergency occasion, when it became necessary to employ about four thousand workmen, he declared and protested that it was difficult and impossible to provide them, without advancing *sixty rupees* respectively to the *Head-men*, which would enable them to procure twenty men each. He laid his plans so artfully, that he induced the deluded *Head-men* to support him in his assertions, and to retard that due progress of the business, until he gained his point: and the advances were obliged to be made. Men soon flocked in crowds: and the work was completed within the period prescribed by the contract. When the time came for the settlement of accounts with the *Head-men*, the advances made to them were set off against their demands. This appeared inexplicable to them: and the *Sircar* was not to be found: he was reported to be sick. In the evening, the *Head-men* proceeded in search of him, and surrounded his hut; but he fled under cover of night, and was no more heard of: and the whole mystery of the transaction was now developed, when it was too late for any useful purpose. He received *Eight Rupees* from each of the *Head-men*, by telling them that they would have no interest to pay—for they were in the habits of paying to the *Cashier*, when they borrowed of him, at the rate of *one anna per rupee per mensem*, upon the *sixty rupees* advanced them; and that they would not have to refund the advance for some years, if at all: or that, at any rate, he would endeavour to make it a permanent advance to them, so long as they continued in the service of his master. Thus did he privately cajole them to pocket, upon an average 1,600 rupees; whilst in the presence of his employer, he appeared to be transported with rage, vociferated, abused, and pulled off his slipper as if to lay it on some of the principal *Head-men*, for their impudence in demanding such exorbitant advances for the supply of *Artisans*:—he declared, that the sum of one hundred rupees to each of the *Head-men*, was too much,—too much, by far:—and not to allow them more than *fifty rupees* each: and then—moderating his assumed tone and temper on viewing their apparent determination to press for advances, which, by-the-by, they were instructed to maintain,—he recommended them, as if to shake their resolution, and to prevent any suspension of work, to be contented with *sixty rupees* each: which he said was *ten rupees* more than he thought they ought to require, for providing the stipulated number of men. Both parties appeared satisfied: and the *Sircar* took no little credit for having lowered their demand by *forty rupees*!

23. It is well known to those who are in the habits of noticing passing events, that when the books of the late Mr. Roll, cabinet-maker were wound up, his executors discovered that no less a sum than *Sa. Rs. 40,000!* was due to his Estate, in out-standing balances, for advances made to workmen which were not recoverable; for this was pointedly noticed, a few years ago, in one of the *Presentations* of the Grand Jury to the SUPREME COURT, praying amongst other matters, for the provision of a remedy against the existing evils complained of by the joint body of *Tradesmen* in Calcutta. A case has recently occurred of a Mussulman house-builder, who after contracting with a gentleman for the erection of an upper-roomed House, has quietly taken his passage on board an Arab ship, by way of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca, to purify his conscience for violating his contract in leaving the house unfinished: a Hindoo bends his course towards Benares, in a similar case, when he finds it convenient.

24. To remedy these evils, and to promote the object in view, it is proposed to educate and bring up a new class of artisans from among the *INDO-BRITONS*, by the establishment of a SCHOOL OF ARTS, in which they are to be trained to those professions which are immediately connected with the comforts and conveniences of life. These are to be regularly apprenticed to the Managers of the Institution for a term of seven years, as in Europe; and to be kept up in succession from year to year, for any period of time that may be deemed advisable by the ASSOCIATION. The produce of their labor, is to be carried to a Fund; from which the expences of the ESTABLISHMENT are to be met, and the Interest annually paid, on the Capital which may be subscribed. The direction and control of the INSTITUTION to be vested in a Governor, two Deputy Governors, and twelve Managers; under whose instructions, the Foremen of the respective departments, are to conduct the operative details of the ESTABLISHMENT, and attend to the morals, comfort, and health of the Apprentices. Such a SCHOOL OF ARTS will furnish, after the first seven years of its establishment and every year afterwards, a class of well-instructed artisans, who will gradually replace those who are now obliged to be entertained, enticed, and even fed, by every Master-Tradesman in Calcutta, to succeed in their respective professions.

25. In the proportion that this new class of well-instructed artisans increase, and fill the different work-shops of the metropolis, in that

same proportion will be the progress of the IMPROVEMENT TO THOSE MANUFACTURES OF THE CITY NECESSARY TO THE WANTS OF SOCIETY; for superior application and superior skill will produce superior workmanship. Every gentleman is well aware, that to get good and substantial work done, he must employ the first Tradesmen in the city; and pay like a prince for the articles of necessity and convenience which he may require: and this is unavoidable, owing to the indolent habits and deceptions practices of the present class of every description of journeymen in Calcutta; which necessarily make the charge for labor come very high, and, in most cases, amount to more than the cost of materials employed in several of the manufactures.

26. It will be evident, from what has been said above, that the more general the improvement in the manufactures necessary to the wants of society, by the increase of productive labor, the greater will be the CHEAPNESS OF ARTICLES OF NECESSITY AND CONVENIENCE; since the quantum of labor will then bear a due proportion to the materials employed, in the production of any piece of work, generally: and that, in consequence, altho' the profits derived from the trades alluded to, will not be below—perhaps above—what is now enjoyed; yet the cost to the public of these articles will be considerably reduced, and brought down to a fairer standard. The effect of this will also be, the prevention, in no small degree, of that species of fraud, which is now so successfully practised upon the public, mostly, through the medium of public auctions. Many can bear evidence, along with the writer, of the manner in which they have been taken advantage of, either for want of leisure to attend auction-rooms or for confiding in the descriptions given in the catalogues, of buggies, palanquins, and many other articles of necessity and convenience, made in the COPALITULLAH, and the different purlieus of the city. These are neatly painted, and highly varnished; which deceive the eye for a time; but their use, during a few short weeks, soon betrays their weakness, and the indurability of their materials. For instance, while a substantial faithful-built buggy costs *Sicca Rupees 1,200*, and one of COPALITULLAH manufacture can be had for a fourth of that sum, the chances of successful fraud will continue to be as four to one. From these circumstances, many who can afford to pay a reasonable sum, are unable to meet with a suitable new article for the same, and are obliged to content themselves with those called second-hand. But when the rates are reduced to a fairer standard, the commissions for the execution of new works will be more numerous; and, of course, the profits of the trades increase a *lso* from the source: for they who are now necessitated to content themselves with the second-hand articles manufactured by the first Tradesmen in the city, will then readily furnish themselves with new articles produced in the SCHOOL OF ARTS; and those who are compelled to purchase the second-hand articles made in the COPALITULLAH, will be able to provide themselves with the second-hand articles of the above SCHOOL: and those of inferior produce, will in the course of time, be driven out of the market.

27. The result of the combination of these circumstances, will further be, the DUE AND PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS. When bad work and indolent workmen are driven from the field of operation, labor will not be stationary; the necessity of putting new hands on a piece of work already commenced upon and abandoned by others, and of fresh and exorbitant advances extorted, on every such occasion, by the Native artisans, will not exist: and the introduction of *INDO-BRITISH ARTISANS*, will also prevent that cessation of labor, consequent to the over-numerous idle days enjoyed by the superstition of the Natives.

28. When an ASSOCIATION of the nature proposed, will have been formed, the different minutiae of the INSTITUTION can be regularly noticed in the Bye-Laws. These are merely hints thrown out, which are expected will be improved upon towards maturity: and it is only necessary further to suggest, that as this is, primarily, a CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, united to a COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, it may not be expected to yield any interest for the Capital subscribed, for the first few years, with periodical rests, as is customary in the calculation of interest account; but whenever the interest can be paid, a dividend should be made, of whatever it may be below eight per cent. without touching upon the capital stock. When the profits shall leave a surplus, after defraying the expences of the establishment, and paying the full amount of interest, it may either be added to the original stock, to increase the value of the shares; or it may be placed to a separate head of Accumulated Fund, to be divided, every three or seven years, as may be agreed upon, amongst the proprietors.

29. The shares to be made transferable, so as to afford the facility of purchasing-in or selling-out at the option of the holders. Each share may be subscribed for either by one, or more individuals by mutual arrangement: and supposing the shares to be fixed at *Sa. Rs. 1,000* each, a hundred shares may not, in the first instance, be difficult to be obtained in so large a community; which would form a fund of *Sicca Rupees 100,000* to commence with. But from the proverbial liberal spirit of the Indian Public, exclusive of interested considerations, a hope may be cherished of a more enlarged commencement.

Calcutta, Dec. 13, 1821.

ASIATICUS.

Lines to A— a

When the festive hour glows bright,
And the ruby wine is flowing,
And the heavy heart feels light;
While her rosy wreath bestowing
Mirth with dimpled smiles sits nigh;
Joining in the passing glee—
Then my dearest maid will I
Pledge the sparkling cup to thee.
I'll pledge the cup to thee, my love,
I'll pledge the cup to thee.
Fate may frown and do her worst—
Haply I may bear it smiling—
Poverty's decree accurst
May doom my days to irksome toiling—
Be it so—I'll bear it all,
If thou wilt but faithful be;
And whatever may befall—
Share the destin'd cup with me,
Share the cup with me, my love,
O share the cup with me.

Dec. 31, 1821.

India Gazette.

Present of Silver Cups.

To Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Miller, C. B. Commanding His Majesty's
87th Regiment, Fort William.

SIR,

Military Department.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, being desirous to evince the sense which Government entertain of the laudable exertions of those Officers of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, who were present with the Detachment sent from Fort William on the occasion of the Fire at the Honorable Company's Dispensary, has commanded me to transmit to you the accompanying Silver Cups, with a request that you will on the part of His Lordship in Council present one to each of the Officers whose Names are inserted in the Margin, * who are understood to have accompanied the Troops on the night of the 6th September last.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Council Chamber, } (Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
December 18, 1821. } Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

(A true Copy) J. BOWES, Lt. and Adj. 87th Regt.

* 1 Captain G. R. Bell—2 Captain G. W. Cavenagh 3 Lieutenant and Adjutant James Bowes—4 Lieutenant J. G. Baylee—5 Lieutenant Alexander Irwin—6 Lieutenant G. Tolfrey—7 Lieutenant E. Cox—8 Lieutenant J. Shipp—9 Lieutenant H. Spaight—10 Ensign L. W. Halstead—11 Lieutenant Irvine—12 Lieutenant H. Baylee.

To Colonel Casement, C. B. Secretary to Government Mil. Dept.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 18th instant, with twelve Silver Cups, for Officers of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, which I have had the pleasure of presenting to the Gentlemen named therein, and beg leave to enclose a Letter from them, which I request you will be pleased to lay before the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be,

Fort William, } Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,
December 30, 1821. } (Signed) F. M. MILLER, Lt. Col.

To Lieutenant Colonel Miller, C. B. Commanding His Majesty's 87th
Regiment.

SIR,

We, the undersigned Officers under your command, have the honor to request you will be pleased to express our sincere thanks to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council for the Cups which have been presented to us individually on the part of Government.

We cannot omit to observe with the highest respect the deep sense we feel that our exertions should have appeared to merit so handsome an acknowledgement.

Fort William, } We have the honor to be,
December 30, 1821. } Sir, Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) G. R. BELL, Capt.—G. W. CAVENAGH, Capt.—JAMES BOWES, Lieut. and Adj.—R. IRVINE, Lieut.—J. G. BAYLEE, Lieut.—H. G. BAYLEE, Lieut.—ALEXANDER IRWIN, Lieut.—GEORGE TOLFREY, Lieut.—EDWARD COX, Lieut.—J. SHIPP, Lieut.—H. SPAIGHT, Lieut.—L. W. HALSTEAD, Ensign.

From the Indo-Chinese Cleaner.

Malacca, October 20, 1821.

New Empress of China.—Peking, January 7th, 1821.—His Imperial Majesty has declared, in obedience to his mother's commands, his purpose to place Tung-kea-she, whom His Majesty espoused on the demise of his wife, on the Imperial throne, as his Consort, with the title of Empress Queen.

Fookeen.—Duke Ho is appointed to proceed to the Fookeen province, to the Office of Commandant of the Garrison, at Fah-chow, the metropolis of that province.

Revenue.—The Hoppo of Canton province is commanded to send two hundred thousand taels to Hoo-pih province; a hundred and fifty thousand to Hoo-nan, and four hundred and ten thousand to Kwi-chow province.

Horrid Occurrences in Canton Province.—A person, named Hwang-chang-ching, has come to the capital, from Canton province, for the purpose of laying before the Emperor, a case of the most extraordinary atrocity. The petitioner states, that he belongs to Chou-chou, about two hundred miles to the eastward of Canton city. His kindred having four years ago, refused to assist two other clans, in that neighbourhood, to fight in their feuds, has, during four years, suffered the most shocking cruelties. Ten persons have been killed; and twenty men and women taken captives, who have had their eyes dug out, their ears cut off, their feet maimed, and so rendered useless for life. Thirty houses have been laid in ruins, and three hundred acres of land seized upon. Ten thousand taels of money have been plundered; temples of ancestors have been thrown down; graves dug open; dikes thrown down; and water cut off from the fields. These occurrences have been stated to superior and inferior officers of government thirty or forty times. The military have come to seize the offenders four times, but have effected nothing; which has increased the contempt of the laws on the part of the perpetrators of these cruelties; and recently they have associated themselves with eight other leaders, who have organized the whole body into the four bands, and have taken solemn oaths of attachment over slain victims. Four of the leaders are called Kings. The Viceroy has offered a reward of a thousand pieces of gold to any one who shall apprehend these persons; but for the ten murders committed, not one person has forfeited his life to the laws. I have come, added the petitioner, a distance of ten thousand Le, to lay the case before the supreme authority. He has been remanded back to Canton, to the Viceroy and Foo-yuen, that the case may be examined into.

A Civil Appointment.—Quang Tchin, who conducted Lord Amherst's Embassy, is appointed to be Judge of Peking province.

Armour.—The Chinese Tomohawk exercise, having been of late laid aside in the Army, is, in the opinion of his present Majesty, an error; and therefore he has restored it.

Funeral-wakes.—He has published an edict against wakes, and merry-makings at funerals, which are common on the death of old people, who have died full of years. All plays, or theatrical exhibitions, and expensive entertainments, whether at marriages or funerals, he greatly disapproves of, and commands, that their number and frequency be diminished. Economy and simplicity are what his fathers valued, and what he wishes to prevail amongst his people.

A Powder Manufactory blown up.—The Governor of Fokeen province has reported to court the blowing up of a powder manufactory, under his government, by which thirty men were killed and forty wounded; several houses also were destroyed by the explosion. If, as usual, only one-third of the mischief done be stated, it appears to have been a shocking catastrophe.

Banditti at Whampoa.—Canton, March 24, 1821.—The daily paper states that a numerous banditti, armed with weapons, on the 20th instant, made an open attack, in Whampoa district, on the shops of a pawn-broker, and a money-changer, both of which they plundered. The pawn-broker in endeavouring, to defend his property, was killed, and three other men wounded. On the report of Wang, the local magistrate, coming before his Excellency the Governor-General, two hundred of the military and one hundred police officers were immediately despatched to effect the seizure of the culprits.

Trade of Russia with China.—Siberia, July 1819.—You may form some idea of the connexion between the two countries, Russia and China, by knowing that Russia receives annually sixty-six thousand half-pecul chests of tea, and supplies of squirrel skins alone seven million; this last I cannot credit; the tea I suppose is purchased for 1½ million dollars, and that other articles more than equal that amount: Russia is no less in need of their commerce than we are of the Canton, for Canton tea is not drunk here, and were it not for this outlet, their furs would become mere drugs. Inquiring if Opium was dealt in there, I was informed that no one would attempt to introduce it, as the Police is so vigilant, that a single pound of tea cannot be smuggled.—Pinnang Gaz.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—9—

Indian News.

By the arrival of the INVESTIGATOR from Manilla, we have received a large packet from our esteemed correspondent at that island, extending to the latter end of October, including several printed papers and letters on various subjects, to which we can only now simply advert, and the details of which we must give progressively, as before.

It is stated by our correspondent that the Manilla Journal entitled "EL RAMILLETTE PATRIOTICO MANILENSE," from which we gave quotations and translations in several of our late numbers, had been already discontinued, the priests having contrived to purchase and monopolize the few presses that were then in the island of Manilla. The last number of this paper, (13) was dated June 24, 1821, and an interval of some time succeeded, during which, however, there were several pamphlets issued from the press, chiefly containing virulent attacks against the Editor of the RAMILLETTE and his party.

On the 28th of July a new Journal was started, under the auspices of the servile party, entitled "NOTICIOSO FILIPPINO," and it lived to reach the seventh number, or up to the 9th of September, when it died a natural death. It was conceived and executed in a spirit of hostility to every thing that was liberal, and therefore its end was not wondered at. A notice from the last number but one, will give an idea of the credulity and weakness which it was calculated to foster in the most ordinary matters, and from it may be judged the capacity of the mind by which it was directed in other affairs. The notice is as follows:—

AVISO.

"En la Botica del difunto D. Juan Silba, hay un excelente compuesto, llamado *Elxir de larga Vida*, formado con la mayor escrupulosidad, por D. Francisco Peralta, quien lo vende por botellas, O por onzas."

The premature death of this paper, however, the life of which the *Elxir* could not prolong, was not to be attributed to the breaking up of their press by a hostile party, but by the Editor of the RAMILLETTE, whom they had forcibly put down, getting other printing materials, and starting on the 1st of September a new weekly paper entitled "LA FILANTROPIA," of which we have a series up to the 27th of October, at which time it was daily gaining strength and respectability, after its rivals had become defunct. Among the original essays in this series, are the followings. On the Sovereignty of the Nation.—On Constitutional Liberty.—On the Liberty of the Press.—On the Useful Arts.—On the Study of Natural History.—On the Love of Agriculture,—&c. the leading features of which we shall probably translate, if we can command leisure for that purpose. Besides these, we have other pamphlets from the Manilla press, one written by an Indian, Priest, who affects to set the whole Government at defiance; another entitled, "EL INDIO AGRAVIADO" published by the Indians in opposition to some remarks in the servile paper "NOTICIOSO FILIPPINO" tending to under-rate their value and traduce their character. Then follows a Decree of the Spanish Government, in consequence of this Indian publication, which is extended to great length. We have besides, a copy of an extremely curious pamphlet, originally printed in Murcia, and reprinted at Manilla, intending to prove that all those who are opposed to the Church and to Monarchy are of the sect of Free Masons, in whose lodges the most diabolical arts are taught, &c. The Motto chosen is from the 2nd Epistle general of PETER, cap. 2.

Et in vobis erunt magistri mendaces, qui introducent sectas perditionis;*** pellicientes animas instabiles:*** libertatem illis promittentes, cum ipsi servi sint corruptionis; 11. Petr. c. 2.

In the Appendix is a string of questions and answers, which are most amusingly absurd. It traces all evils that afflict the world to Free Masons, which it says includes the refuse of all classes, nations, and sects, in the world. In Great Britain and America, these diabolical societies are called Presbyterians and Quakers!—in Italy, Liberi-muratori; in Germany Illuminados; in France Jacobins and Patriots; and in all parts of the earth Free Masons, Philosophers, and Sophists. "Who was the founder of this cursed sect?" asks the querist "Oliver Crom-

well" replies the answerer, and so it proceeds in the same rich vein of absurdity throughout.

Among a people where such assertions find believers and disciples, is a Free Press likely to be a blessing or a curse? Indeed, wherever error prevails, either from ignorance, bigotry, or whatever other cause, what can be so likely to shorten the period of its dominion, as the interchange of mind, and the exercise of free and unconstrained discussion.

We must leave these Manilla papers, to which we shall soon return, if no Arrival from England interrupts our intention, and turn to extracts of letters from our correspondents in the interior of India, and paragraphs from contemporary prints.

Ghazepore, Dec. 24, 1821.—The weather at this station is very moderate; the mornings are comfortably cool, and the breeze refreshing throughout the rest of the day:—but we are inclined to believe that the cold has not been so extreme as it was this time last year; and we are happy to add that nothing has transpired which was in any measure detrimental to the health either of Europeans or Natives. On the 21st instant a most lamentable occurrence transpired here. A man of the the Honorable Company's European Regiment, in consequence of some unknown provocation, or insane phrenzy, deliberately destroyed himself by literally blowing his brains out.

Moorshedabad, December 29, 1821.—On the evening of the 25th, a melancholy occurrence took place in the Berhampore Bazar. Some of the men of His Majesty's 17th Foot had been drinking until 8 o'clock in the hut of a woman who formerly lived with one of the men belonging to the Regiment; shortly after their departure the hut was discovered to be on fire, and, shocking to relate, the unfortunate woman fell a victim to the flames. The body, when found, was conveyed to the European Hospital, and examined by the Medical Gentleman. I am not acquainted with the result; there is, however, a strong feeling and suspicion that some violence had been committed previous to the fatal catastrophe. If such is the case it is earnestly to be hoped that the perpetrators of so atrocious a crime may be brought to punishment. Humanity revolts at the idea that a being bearing the image of his Creator should be capable of committing a deed so diabolical. It is evident the wretched victim had been drinking; but it is scarcely possible for it to have been to that extent, as to render her wholly incapable of making any effort to extricate herself from the destructive element. The affair is at present wrapt in mystery, but every possible exertion is making to ascertain the true state of the case.

British India.—Perhaps there is no quarter of the globe at present so free from external and internal troubles as British India. With the exception of a weak attempt to create disturbance upon the Tehree frontier, we are reposing in the security of peace, and law, the result of vigorous and equitable rule. The season, we understand, has been favorable to the interests of agriculture—and the Indigo-planter looks forward with a less lengthened visage than he has been enabled to do for some time back. In short, should trade and the interest of money improve, and the Cholera keep its distance, we can have no just reason to complain.

We are indebted to the CALCUTTA JOURNAL for a letter, suggesting the propriety of establishing an Order of Merit, or Legion of Honor among the Natives. Since it is our ambition to render the INDIA GAZETTE instructive, useful, and entertaining, we shall always be glad to borrow whatever may appear conducive to these ends from the papers of our contemporaries.

So far as we can judge, the suggested measure seems fraught with good, inasmuch as it would inspire self-respect, which undoubtedly is the greatest step next to education in moralizing a people. What we understand by the term GENTLEMAN, is a character not well understood, and therefore not duly appreciated by the Natives. An Order of the kind proposed, would go very far to inspire gentlemanly ideas. We have had innumerable proofs of the paternal anxiety of Government, for the physical and moral improvement of the nations over whom Providence

has given us sway; and should the measure appear at all feasible, we have no doubt but it will meet with favorable consideration.

From JOHN BULL in the EAST we have extracted the fullest account which has appeared of a horrid transaction in China. Merciful heaven! to what degradation will not lucre drive mankind. A free American flag waved at the mast of that ship which suffered a few Hong merchants to take away one of her crew to be murdered by remorseless barbarians!

We cannot trust ourselves to dilate upon this base sacrifice of an apparently innocent victim to the unfeeling expediency of the mercenary and degenerate men, who call themselves Americans—Americans indeed! No, generous America will scout them with indignation from her free shores; nor have we a doubt but the energetic government of the country of the glorious WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN will call the Chinese to a strict account for this most deliberately cruel and atrocious murder. It is incumbent upon them to do so—to prove to the world their detestation of the grovelling subserviency, and unaccountable want of spirit which would lead men to prefer their tea to their honor! But let us not be unmindful of the divine injunction about the mote and the beam. The Americans who forgot themselves so much on this distressing occasion, may retort upon us the sacrifice of a poor Gunner, which forms a damning spot in the history of British intercourse with China. We feel that it does, and drop the subject more abruptly than we had intended.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Berhampore Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On the evening of the 28th, THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE, and INKLE and YARICO, were performed at the Berhampore Theatre to a full house. The first Piece, we are sorry to say, went off rather poorly: chiefly from the great deficiency of nearly all the performers in their several parts;—they had, it would appear, over-rated their powers, and found the period too short to become perfect. Sir Charles Racket and Lovelace had undertaken characters so completely out of their line of acting that nothing but failure could be expected. Old Drugget, and Lady Racket, were the only characters that all succeeded.

Between the pieces, one of Moore's Melodies ("Wilt thou say Farewell, Love?") was sung by a little Girl, who, with more practice will make a tolerable good Singer, and would probably have succeeded better on the present occasion had she had a better accompaniment to her voice.

INKLE and YARICO is a very interesting little piece: the author has the credit for having struck the first blow at the disgraceful traffic in our fellow creatures, which is alone sufficient to immortalize his name; and the piece itself, though it has some trifling faults, does honor to his feelings.

Trudge and Wowski were very well supported; Yarico and Patty tolerably; Narcissa wanted animation; and for want of voice the song of "Fresh and strong the breeze is blowing" was left out. Medium and Campley were so very imperfect in their parts as to take much from the general effect. Sir Christopher Curry filled his part very well, but in his interview with Inkle on the quay when the latter proposes to him the sale of Yarico, to appear buttoned up in a great coat (in the burning climate of Barbadoes) was rather inconsistent, and he threw it off when he discovered himself. Inkle succeeded better than we have generally seen him in characters of this description, but there is still much to be wished for.

The scenery as usual was excellent; the cave scene, and quay, and particularly the ship getting under sail, were extremely well managed; and but for the deficiency of the characters before mentioned the piece would have gone off well.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Moorshedabad, Dec. 29, 1821.

DRAMATICUS.

Letter of an Indigo Planter.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Impressed with a conviction, that living as we do under the administration of a just and equitable Government, a grievance, which materially affects a portion of the community has only to be fairly represented, in order to be inquired into and remedied, I now address myself to you, in the hopes, that through the medium of your Journal, my letter may, by chance, (for I observe in your Editorial remarks, that some of those, whom I would most wish to see this letter, do not subscribe to your paper, or ever see it, but by chance), meet the eye of those who have the power, and I would fain hope, have the will to protect the rights and property of all classes.

I am an Indigo Planter; and when you reflect upon the enormous capital yearly thrown into circulation in the Mofussil by Indigo Planters, which in a very material degree facilitates the payment to Government of the Land Revenue by the Zumeendars, and when you moreover consider the Nett Revenue derived by Government from the duties on Indigo, you will readily agree with me, I am sure, that we have some feeble claim, independent of that inherent right which is ours in common with every subject; to look up to Government for the enactment of such regulations as may be necessary for the protection of our property.

The evil I complain of, is that of Cattle trespassing in our Indigo Fields; and the injury and damage we yearly sustain by this, is inconceivable. I am aware, that a Planter can recover damages from the owners of trespassing Cattle, in the Dewannee Court, to the extent of any loss he may sustain; but the actual loss in any one particular case is too trivial to make it worth his while to apply to the Court, though the aggregate in the course of the year is seriously felt. Besides which, the difficulty of proving by witnesses any actual trespass, the expence attending a prosecution, and the delay which unfortunately attends all Dewannee Causes, are insuperable bars to a Planter's getting that speedy justice which his case demands. It may be expected that I should point out some efficient and just mode of lessening, if not entirely putting a stop to the evil complained of. This, however, I would most willingly leave to abler heads than mine: at the same time, I think it possible the following hints might be improved upon. They are acted upon pretty nearly in a contiguous district, and found to answer very well; whilst in the district I reside in, our fields and crops are cut up and trampled upon with impunity.

Let a Planter be empowered to pound all trespassing Cattle, and to levy a fixed Fine from the Owners, which, if not paid, and the cattle released within 3 days, the Cattle to be sent to the nearest Thannah, and an increased Fine levied by the Thannadar. Should this fine not be paid within a certain limited time, the Cattle to be publicly sold by the Thannadar, and the proceeds, as well as all fines carried to the public credit. To put it out of the power of a Planter to impose a heavier fine than that which the law shall authorise, as well as to do away with all idea of any profit accruing to a Planter by such fines, let him account monthly for the same to the Judge of his district, and have the accuracy of his account attested by the Judge's signature.

In the event of any forcible rescue of trespassing Cattle, the parties to be liable to a summary suit in the Criminal and Foujdary Court; and on proof, fined, or otherwise punished, as the regulation may ordain.

I am perfectly convinced, that if a regulation founded on something of the above principles were but once passed, and published by the Thannadar in every village, the evil would very soon diminish, and at no distant period entirely cease.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

December 10, 1821.

AN INDIGO PLANTER.

School Examination.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Education is an object which, after a long course of neglect, appears now to excite a deserved share of attention in this metropolis; and it is pleasing to observe the spirit of emulation and consequent improvement, which has of late years increased among us.

Of the mental character and energies of the interesting youths born in this country, the past affords no just criterion; inasmuch as the means of intellectual cultivation, if not actually withheld, were at least sparingly dealt out to those who, having arrived at years of maturity, now fill the various walks of life. These, however, feelingly alive as they are to the painful contrast arising from this source, laudably cherish a parental solicitude to protect their own offspring from a participation of those evils, with which they themselves had to struggle.

I have been led to offer these remarks, as preliminary to an Account of an Examination of Pupils at Messrs. Sinclair and Halifax's Academy in Durrumtollah, which was held on Saturday last, and of which I will now proceed to give you a brief outline. The Examination was graced with the presence of a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen; and the business of the day commenced with exercises in reading.

English Reading and Grammar.—Under this head were arranged four classes, the first of which acquitted themselves in a superior style. Their elocution was clear and correct, while the modulations of their voice corresponded with the various emphasis of the subject, in which they found themselves. They also brought several passages in prose under the ordeal of grammatical analysis; and a gentleman then present selected a passage in verse for a similar purpose, which was analysed in such a manner as to call forth his entire approbation. The second class also read promiscuously in an English author before the whole company, and performed some exercises in Syntactical Parsing. The third class read in the same manner in Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, and performed similar exercises in Etymological Parsing. The fourth and last class under this head were occupied in reading, spelling, and reciting portions of the Church Catechism.

Latin Class.—A more than ordinary interest was taken in the examination of the pupils composing the Roman class. They were examined both in reading, construing, and in grammatical exercises by the Reverend Mr. Adam, who, on account of his own superior classical knowledge, was particularly qualified to decide upon their respective merits. He accordingly pronounced it to be his candid opinion, that the proficiency of this class was alike creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to him.

Geography and Astronomy.—In this branch of learning were included two classes. The first of these undertook to describe the situation of any place required on the Maps, and to solve any given problem on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. They evinced an uncommon degree of aptitude in performing various feats on the Maps, and also in explaining the definitions connected with the subject. Their Geographical and Astronomical performances on the Globes, too, were such as to elicit general approbation. The work of the second class was confined to Geographical Definitions and solution of Problems on the Terrestrial Globe; and they certainly performed their part with equal credit to themselves. The problems were solved with all the confidence and readiness peculiar to long familiarity with a subject; and among these, were some proposed by gentlemen who were present.

Geometry and Algebra.—The Mathematical class was also examined by some of the company, who were pleased to express their entire satisfaction with the remarkable ability displayed in the operations of the slate, and with the clear strains of reasoning demonstrated on the occasion.

Book-Keeping.—To this mercantile class several questions were proposed, to which ready and appropriate answers were

given; and a few entries were actually made in presence of the audience assembled.

Miscellaneous.—Specimens of Drawing and Penmanship, as well as the Copy-Books and Arithmetical Works of the Academy, were laid upon the table for public inspection; and these attracted particular notice, both for their admirable neatness of style and ornamental execution.

The Examination being closed, gold and silver medals and other prizes of merit were awarded to successful candidates in different spheres of learning.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Calcutta, Dec. 26, 1821.

Passengers to England.

OBSERVATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE CONDUCT OF SOME COMMANDERS OF SHIPS GOING HOME.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

For the benefit, and even preservation of Children sent on board Ships for England, it is necessary to make known to the Public in India, that glaring and unpardonable instances of misconduct in the Commanders of some of the Ships homeward-bound occur, regarding Children placed under their care. No sooner is the ship out of Pilot's water, than some of the Children, whom the parents or their friends have seen comfortably settled in the Cabin actually purchased for them, are removed to one much less suitable to them, perhaps below, and perhaps crowded with other Children; or the Captain waits till he reaches Madras, and if there he has application for accommodation, more than his ship can conveniently supply, he does not hesitate, even in the face of the rest of the passengers, to remove such Children as occupy Cabins, that are wanted for the new passengers, to a very inferior one, and one that is among the Officers' Cabins below. If this is not sufficient, perhaps in consequence of other passengers requiring accommodation from the Cape of Good Hope, the same unfortunate Children are removed again further forward even to the mainmast.

Independent of this very improper conduct to Children, a similar kind of treatment is sometimes shewn to time-expired men and Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments, who are crammed into a space not sufficient for half the number accommodated in it. This has all occurred in a Ship that very lately put into the Cape, as reported on her arrival; and it is hoped that this conduct of the Captain both to the Invalids and Children, will be made known in England, as well as India, though redress, it is feared, may not be obtainable. Indeed seeking redress is vain, when Children have suffered in health, and instead of recovering their strength in airy Cabins at sea, new diseases are brought on; and even the lives of Children endangered.

In the case before us, several Children were ill, and one dangerously so; and when some kind passengers, having Children of their own, wished to take the suffering ones into their Cabins, the medical man prevented it, by saying the complaint might be infectious. Some, however, were received into more healthy Cabins, by the humanity of certain passengers on board.

These circumstances shew the necessity of strict written Agreement being signed by Commanders of ships taking Children, that in the event of such conduct as the above being known, they may be made to suffer the penalties of the Law.

From the Cape.

A PASSENGER ON THE WAY HOME.

Marriage.

At Serampore, on the 26th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Hough, Mr. JOHN PICACHY, Assistant in the Territorial Department, to Miss JONES.

Births.

At the Presidency, on Sunday the 30th ultimo, Madame PICARD, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, the Lady of the late JOHN KELLY, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 28th ultimo, LAVINIA ADELINE, daughter of Mr. J. R. CAMPE, aged 4 years, 2 months and 16 days, of a Consumption, which dreadful malady preyed on her for the last twelve months, and reduced her to a most miserable state, when the Vital Spark became extinct; she suffered without complaining, and we trust the dear infant is numbered with the blessed.

Epistle to Lieutenant Daniel Doleful.

Health to my Doleful! sings the willing muse,
And happiness! nor can thy Dumps refuse,
Tho' lazy, to communicate her prayers,
And wishes warm, in which he largely shares.
May'st thou, my friend—but to avoid confusion,
I shall reserve my "mays" for the conclusion;
And tell you first, with me, (still doom'd to ill)
How things are going on,—or rather standing still;
For now I'm on the Ganges, in a boat,
(I'm sorry that I cannot add, afloat)
Stuck fast upon a bank!—cursing the river,
The Manjee and his men. And then my liver,
As usual, is surcharged with stagnant bile—
Not Colman's "Broad Grins" can evoke a smile:
The effort but betrays the spleen within,
Producing only a contracted grin;
How unlike that, in which the mouth appears
Approximating closely to the ears!
This is no time for me to tune my lay,
Bilious and peevish—haunted night and day,
By human beings black, and devils blue,
What a delightful place for W—!
(Soon may the dew of happiness descend
Upon the heart of our lugubrious friend!)
To brandish in a rage his ruthless pen,
And wreak his wrath on better, wiser men!
Or, when unclouded gleams each twinkling star,
Along the sacred bank to wander far,
And woo bright Fancy from the midnight sky,
To shew the moon within his lov'd one's eye!
I wonder, when he's hungry, if he's able
To fancy ham and turkey on his table,
Whilst all it shews to the ungifted view,
Is but a curry or a beggar's stew!
Perhaps so—but I'd rather dine with you—
I own however, I should like to know,
If 'tis not sacrilege in him to shew,
When that same Fancy at his bidding bends,
In what gay guise her seraphship descends:
Whether, as modern dame her form arrays,
In panoply of petticoat and stays;
Or like the fair Queen of Cythera's isle,
She of the melting eye, and winning smile,
When from the wave, mankind to soothe and bless,
She rose sublime in naked loveliness!
Would he but throw out all his strength upon it,
'Twould make, I think, a very pretty sonnet—
'Tis strange no Goddess ever deigns to smile
On David Dumps, his sorrows to beguile!
No sylph-like form descends, my toil to share,
And tune my verse—in sooth, I little care—
Fancy of late has made herself too common,
And for a muse—give me a pretty woman!
I'm quite contented when my rhymes but jingle,
And common thoughts in common metre mingle;
If I can but a point of love discuss,
Or versify a wish for thee—as thus.
May ruddy-lipp'd Hygeia on thee smile,
In India, as in Britain's favoured isle!
That is, in humbler diction, may you never
Be troubled with affections of the liver!
May you be happy as the dullest men!
As Solon wise! as Croesus rich! and when
Puffs, alias Zephyrs, between eating hours,
From the snug pantry of a friend of ours,
You slyly pilfer, may they ne'er be missed
By her!—and ever when you play at whist,
May "self and partner" hold at least ten trumps!
So prays,

Your's most sincerely,

DAVID DUMPS.

On the River, Dec. 1821.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 30	Isabella	British	P. C. Foster	Penang	Nov. 29
	31 Herald	America	G. Barker	Boston	June 16

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 29	Cornwallis	British	R. Turnbull	Ile of France
	29 Philippa	British	J. Hodges, jun.	Persian Gulph
	29 Alfred	British	W. Dolge	Rangoon
	29 Carron	British	T. McCarthy	Bombay
	29 Solomon Shaw	Arab	Ally Abdullah	Muscat
	30 Woodford	British	A. Chapman	London
	30 Fattahel Currim	Arab	Mamed. Hussien	Muscat

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 2	Teignmouth	British	H. Hardy	Persian Gulph
	3 Bombay Merchant	British	J. Hill	Russorah
	3 La Constance	French	F. Lenepvew	Ile of France

The ARGYLE arrived off Calcutta on Sunday last.
The Ship ALEXANDER, Captain Robert Dickie, for Bencoolen and Batavia, and Ship LIVERPOOL, Captain James Green, for Penang, Malacca, and Bencoolen, are expected to sail in two or three days.

Passengers.

Passengers per ERNAAD, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Captain, Mrs and Miss Morgan; Mrs. Thornhill; Lieutenant G. Grant.

Passengers per INDIAN TRADER, from Penang to Bombay.—Thomas, Armenian Bishop; Mr. Macke room.

Passenger per PIGEON, from Kishma to Bombay.—Lieut. Lardner.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. ROBERT WALLACE, late of Berhampore, deceased—DEMPSTER HEMING, Esq.

PATRICK MAITLAND, Esq. late of Calcutta, deceased—JOHN PALMER, Esq.

Mr. PETER BIORNSEN, late of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS VANT HART.

Lieutenant Colonel PARIS BRADSHAW, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. CHARLOTTE MARIA BRADSHAW, widow.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN LUDLOW, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. MARIA JANE LUDLOW, widow.

Lieutenant General WILLIAM JONES, late of Paul's Waldon Bury, in the County of Hertford, deceased—JOHN STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG, Esq.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON, Esq. late of Chandernagore, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, deceased—ALLAN CAMERON, Esq.

LESTOCK DAVIS, Esq. late of Seonoe, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, deceased—ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, Esq.

BECHARAM GHOSE, late of Calcutta, deceased—GUNGANARAIN GHOSE, of the same place.

Major General FREDERICK RALPH HARDYMAN, C. B. late of Meerut, deceased—ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, Esq.

Deaths.

At Raybay, on the 2d ultimo, the Widow of the late Mr. GEORGE MEIR MACDONALD, 2d Druggistman in the Chief Engineer's Department.

At Kishme, in the Persian Gulph, on the 31st of October, after a short illness, Lieutenant WILLIAM GLASCOTT, Acting Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 29 years. An Officer whose professional good qualities, acquirements, and private worth, deservedly insured to him the esteem and regard of his brother officers in the Regiment in which he served ten years; and his loss will be deeply felt by them, and by those friends and acquaintances with whom he associated.

At Sattarah, on the 23d of November, Ensign C. CLUTTON, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Sea, on his passage from Jambueer to Bombay, for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant T. LECHWIER, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry. His body was carried to Broach for interment,